



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

### III. PHILANTHROPY, CHARITIES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

**Accident Insurance in Holland.**—The American Minister at The Hague reports to the Department of State a measure which has passed the States General of the Netherlands and has received the royal sanction providing that employers in certain branches of labor shall insure their employees against pecuniary losses consequent on accidents which may happen to them in the execution of their trade.

The costs in the first instance are advanced by the State Treasury. The employer, however, is to contribute according to the class in which his trade is placed toward the working expenses of the State Insurance Bank in proportion to the wages of his employees.

**Attachment of Wages in France.**—The French Office du Travail has supplied one of the American Consuls with information concerning the attachment of workmen's wages in that country. The Minister of Commerce has recently had occasion to make an inquiry among large employers as to their opinion of the law now in force on the subject under which law the wages of workmen can be attached only to one-tenth of their amount. Some of the employers were in favor of entirely abolishing the attachment of workmen's wages, in view of the fact that, no matter how simplified the mode of procedure might be, the costs are heavy and are at the charge of the debtor. It appears that the expense sometimes reaches one thousand per cent of the amount involved. Many of the replies received by the Minister of Commerce insist upon the pecuniary and moral advantages which would result from the decrease of credit if the possibility of attachment were removed. The facilities and temptations of spending would be much reduced and the workmen would learn habits of order and economy. Those in favor of the law argue that the attachment of wages is the financial basis of credit for the workman. Out of 817 replies 69 only were in favor of maintaining the law as it stands; 57 more were in favor of maintaining the law, but proposed other reforms; for instance, that the attachments should be possible only for debts contracted for necessities.

**Recent Appointments in Charitable Societies.**—Among recent appointments in charitable agencies have been the following :

Mr. Charles F. Weller, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lawrence Veiller and Mr. James F. Jackson, Assistant Secretaries of the New York Charity Organization Society, the former in special charge of the work of the Tenement House Committee, and

the latter in special charge of the work of the Committee on Dependent Children.

Mr. S. H. Stone, Superintendent of the State Board of Children's Guardians of New Jersey.

Dr. William H. Allen, Secretary of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association.

Dr. S. H. McLean, Superintendent of the Illinois State Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.

**C. and N. W. Pensions.**—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company have adopted a plan for pensioning employees who have fulfilled certain conditions, entirely at the expense of the company. In this respect it is unlike all beneficiary or insurance plans to which employees are contributors.

The plan provides for the retirement upon a pension of all employees seventy years of age or older, who have been at least thirty years in the service of the company. All employees sixty-five years of age and under seventy, who have been employed by the company for thirty years or more, and who may become incapacitated, may be retired and pensioned at the discretion of the company's pension board.

The amount of the pension will depend upon the length of service and the amount of pay received by the employee. The monthly allowance to each pensioner will be for each year of service one per cent of the average regular monthly pay for the ten years next preceding retirement. Thus no person will receive less than thirty per cent of his salary. A man whose average monthly pay for the ten years next preceding his retirement was \$100, and the years of whose service were 31.5, would receive a monthly pension amounting to 31.5 per cent of \$100, or \$31.50.

**Municipal Sanitation in the United States.**—Dr. Charles V. Chapin, the Superintendent of Health, of Providence, R. I., has just published a book of some nine hundred and fifty pages on "Municipal Sanitation in the United States." This book is comprehensive in its scope, and should be of value to local health officers in different parts of the country as well as to all persons interested in sanitary matters. Among the different topics dealt with are the following: The best methods of collecting and keeping birth, marriage and death statistics; methods of dealing with nuisances of every kind; full references to the different laws in different states throughout the country, in many cases with samples of the blanks and forms used in the different health departments. One chapter is given up to the subject of organization of boards of health and similar bodies; another to the question of plumbing, going into plumbing codes, the licensing of plumbers, state and municipal laws, etc.; another deals with the question of

water supply, impurities of water, municipal ownership, river pollution, sewage disposal, etc.; another is given up to the inspection of food supplies and the question of adulterated food; while another entire chapter is devoted to the question of dairy products, milk inspection, etc.

**Boards of Children's Guardians in Indiana.**—The legislature of Indiana has passed a bill authorizing the establishment of Boards of Children's Guardians in all counties of the state. Such boards have been in existence in the four largest counties of the state, but their establishment has heretofore been limited to the four counties having a population of more than fifty thousand. Each board is to consist of six persons, three of whom shall be women. They are to be appointed by the County Circuit Court and serve without compensation. Their duties are very similar to those exercised elsewhere by societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

**Special Schools for Crippled Children.**—Superintendent E. G. Cooley, of the public schools of Chicago, states that there are two hundred crippled children in that city, of whom but forty are at present receiving instruction. It is the hope and intention of the Board of Education to provide schools which may be accessible to all these unfortunates. At present there is one school of this kind, consisting of three rooms, and having a membership of forty-three pupils. The children are transported to and from the school by means of 'busses furnished by the Board of Education. The teachers have general supervision of the physical wants of the children. Similar facilities are already provided also in New York, but not as a part of the public school system.

**The Casier judiciaire in France.**—Ferdinand Dreyfus, who is a leader in various philanthropic societies in France, has published a recent volume entitled *Misères Sociales et Études Historiques*, in which he pays much attention to various aspects of crime and mendicity; he writes not as an indifferent observer, but as one who is practically grappling with the problems he discusses. One chapter is devoted to the *Casier judiciaire*, the technical term in French for the judicial record of every citizen. Whenever a French citizen is condemned to any penalty by a tribunal the clerk sends to the court of the place in which the person was born a statement of the offence and the penalty. This is filed alphabetically for ready reference. Any future condemnations are recorded on the same paper, so that the criminal record of any person may be seen at a glance. This method is of undoubted value for police purposes, and also in giving the judges the information they need as to the previous career of any accused person. But the record, having been hitherto accessible to

the public, has been used greatly to the detriment of men who have made mistakes in early life. The public has not been permitted to forget it in later years. Many pathetic instances are related by Mr. Dreyfus of the way in which lives have been blasted through the persecutions made possible by access to the *Casier judiciaire*. Recent changes have been made in the law for the protection of discharged prisoners who have become re-established in society and are living honorable and industrious lives. Under the revised law the original information is accessible only to certain designated authorities, and when a discharged prisoner, or one placed on probation, has lived a certain time without incurring a new condemnation he may be restored to his full rights as a citizen and the early record may be effaced.

**College Settlement Fellowship.**—The College Settlements Association has established a fellowship of \$400 for the year 1901-02. The object of this fellowship is to open to a well-qualified person the opportunity afforded by settlement life for investigation of social questions or for training in philanthropic and civic work, or both. No requirements are made beyond residence in a settlement during the academic year, and the pursuit of some clearly-defined line of work, scientific or practical, under the general guidance of a special committee of the association and of the headworker of the settlement selected. The time may, with the approval of the association, be divided between different settlements. The Fellowship is awarded solely on the basis of the promise of future usefulness. Miss E. G. Balch, Prince Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., is Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Fellowship.

**Psychopathic Hospitals.**—Minnesota has taken the lead in establishing a detention hospital for doubtful cases of insanity. A psychopathic hospital of this kind will be likely to have doubtful cases which are of great clinical interest, requiring careful observation and treatment.

There is a proposition to turn over the detention hospital, which is now attached to Bellevue Hospital in New York City, to the State Lunacy Commission with the purpose of affording the Commission a similar opportunity for clinical study of doubtful cases, but Dr. P. M. Wise, late president of the Lunacy Commission, in a letter to the *Charities Review* for June, attacks this measure.

**The National Conference at Washington.**—The National Conference of Charities and Correction, which convened in Washington, D. C., May 9-15, was attended by more than six hundred registered delegates. The papers and discussions in all departments of the work of the Conference were interesting and profitable; and the Conference as a whole must be regarded as one of the most successful yet held.

The exceptionally intelligent conception of the function of the Conference shown in the address of welcome delivered by Honorable H. B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; the election of the Chinese minister to honorary life membership in recognition of his address at the closing session; and the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Census Bureau in securing such modification of the law as will permit the collection of statistics of charities and corrections, are among the incidents of the Conference worthy of special mention.

At the opening session the principal addresses were delivered by Rev. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, and Mr. Jacob A. Riis, of New York. Dr. Smith sought to demonstrate that environment, *i. e.*, physical environment, has been "overworked," as accounting for degeneracy, and insisted upon the psychical features of the environment as of greater moment for good or for ill.

In the conference sermon, Rev. George Hodges traced the coming of the Era of Compassion. The heart of the new progress was declared to be the recognition of the individual. The essential thing is friendship. The chief thing that can be accomplished by the discussions of the Conference is the betterment of friendship, so that men shall go back to their work in a more fraternal spirit, putting their hearts into it, and lifting up those who are down, as Jesus did, by giving them a friendly hand.

One of the most useful features of the national conference is the reports from states prepared by Mr. H. H. Hart, the secretary of the conference, in correspondence with state secretaries throughout the United States and Canada.

The *Charities Review* for June contains a concise report of the Washington Conference, and a summary of the charity legislation of the current year.

**State Activities in Relation to Labor.**—Dr. W. F. Willoughby, of the United States Department of Labor, has revised and brought into a single monograph various reports and papers on the subject of state activities in relation to labor in the United States, and has published them as one of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. The papers constituting this monograph present in an interesting way the action of the American states in relation to labor.

This action is divided into two distinct classes, viz, one in which the intervention of the state is limited to the mere enactment of laws, and that in which the state itself undertakes through the executive branch of its government to perform certain work. The present monograph is restricted to a consideration of the second of these two classes. The

chapters deal successively with Bureaus of Statistics of Labor, Employment Bureaus, the Inspection of Factories and Workshops, Regulation of the Sweating System, the Inspection of Mines and Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration. The most important fact noted in the legislation of all of the states in connection with the last mentioned subject is that not the slightest attempt has been made to introduce the principle of compulsory arbitration. Although the Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration have not obviated strikes and may even not have been as effective as it was hoped that they would be, the author appears to share the general opinion that the boards have proven to be useful institutions. The following estimate is quoted with approval:

"They (the boards) accomplish much more than they actually decide. Their work is largely preventive. They remove the last excuse for gratuitous resort to industrial warfare by employer or employee. They lend official dignity to all important principles of peaceful negotiation. They menace the guilty with the displeasure of public opinion, which is nowadays more and more backed by money as well as morals, and they strengthen the weak with the hope of aid against oppression. They stand for a generous recognition of industrial liberty as opposed to class theories of compulsion. In the official organ of impartial investigation they also remove the last excuse for unwise and unintelligent meddling on the part of public opinion."

**The New York Summer School in Philanthropic Work.**—The Summer School in Philanthropic Work, conducted by the New York Charity Organization Society, closed its fourth annual session on July 26. The course, which continued six weeks, included a series of morning addresses, in which specialists from leading cities took part, practical studies into social conditions in New York City, visits to families, under the direction of the agents of the Charity Organization Society, visits to typical institutions illustrating the topics discussed, and the preparation of a series of reports by members of the school upon the several problems involved in charity work. Among the speakers who presented the point of view of the Charity Organization Society were the general secretaries from several cities: Miss Zilpha D. Smith, of Boston; Mr. Frederic Almy, of Buffalo; Miss Mary E. Richmond, of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Willcox Brown, of Baltimore. From the point of view of state boards and departments: Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, president of the Department of Charities and Correction in Baltimore; Honorable John W. Keller, president of the Department of Public Charities in New York, and Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, New York. From the point

of view of care for neglected and delinquent children: Mr. Homer Folks, Mr. Charles W. Birtwell, Mr. Charles Loring Brace, Mr. H. H. Hart, Mrs. Glendower Evans, and Mr. David Willard. From the point of view of societies organized for a specific purpose: Mr. Frank Tucker, superintendent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, secretary of the United Hebrew Charities, and Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance. From the point of view of medical charities: Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. George B. Fowler, Dr. William Hallock Park. From the point of view of churches in charity work: Dr. William R. Huntington, D. D., rector of Grace Church; Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D.; Rev. John B. Devins and others. Mr. Charlton T. Lewis spoke on "The Means of Effective Reform in the Lives of Prisoners," and Mr. Robert W. deForest upon "The Extension of State and Municipal Action Involving the Welfare of the Crowded Sections." The students, thirty-four in number, came from seventeen cities in fourteen different states; half of them are graduates from colleges and universities and the other half have had practical experience in philanthropic work, six coming from settlements and as many more from the district work of the Charity Organization Societies.

The school marks a step in the advance of philanthropy as a profession. During recent years a large number of young men and women who have imbibed a broad interest in social conditions from the universities, have given their lives to practical work among the poor in the tenement districts, either as settlement residents or as agents of charitable societies. That these and all new workers in philanthropy need special training has become more and more apparent. The fact that so large a number, usually at their own expense, came to New York for even the brief course of six weeks which was offered in the summer school, shows that to this extent the new workers themselves, even college men and women, feel the inadequacy of their preparation. The task of adjusting the needy family to its environment so that it is lifted from degradation and becomes self-supporting and of good habits, is a deliberate one, for which preparation is needed of the same stern type that the physician needs to fit himself for practice among the sick. The learner should have at least two years of training under experienced agents, before undertaking unaided the responsibility of solving the intricate problems in the families before him, or conducting the complex affairs of a charitable society. When one considers how varied are the needs of the poor, involving their character as well as their material help,—for no improvement is permanent unless it is a character improvement,—and the extent of the problems involved in

the care of the poor, thirty million dollars having been expended last year for charitable work of various kinds in New York State alone, the need for this training becomes evident. It is hoped that the present summer school may grow into this larger movement and that the means for it may be provided.

The persons registered in the school this summer and their topics for special report were as follows:

Miss Mina L. Acton, New York City : Charitable Agencies Needed in New York. Dr. William H. Allen, Philadelphia : New York State Charities Aid Association. Miss Anna Lowell Alline, New York City : Financial Management of Charitable Institutions, with Special Reference to Hospitals. William R. Camp, Palo Alto, Cal. : The Causes of Dependence. Joseph Aubrey Chase, Brooklyn, N. Y. : Employment and Industrial Agencies. Sister Dora Dawson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie, Greenwood, Va. : Conditions among the Negro Population in New York City. Mrs. E. E. Dreyfous, New York City : The Conditions of Failure and Success in Volunteer Friendly Work among the Poor. Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, Brooklyn, N. Y. : The Part of the Church in Charity Work. Miss Caroline M. Eichbauer, New York City : Treatment of Families in Emergent Need. Mrs. William Einstein, New York City : The Topics in a Course of Philanthropic Study. Miss Elizabeth LeBaron Fletcher, Amherst, Mass. : Homes for Working Women. Professor J. C. Freehoff, LaCrosse, Wis. : Report upon a West Side Tenement Block. Miss Laura B. Garrett, Baltimore, Md. : A Study among the Italians in New York City. Miss Laura E. Gilman, Boston, Mass. : Immigration, with Special Reference to Italians. Miss Bertha Adeline Hollister, Winter Park, Fla. Miss Edith C. Irwin, New York City : Causes of High Rents in Tenement Houses in New York City. Richard H. Lane, New York City : A Study of Delinquent Children. Eugene T. Lies, Buffalo, N. Y. : A Study of Neglected Children. Mrs. Mattie J. Megee, Philadelphia : Some Methods of Investigation and Decision in New York. Edwin A. Palmer, Chicago, Ill. : Municipal Care for Vagrants. Daniel Lawrence Peacock, Richmond, Ind. : The Education of Immigrants. W. Frank Persons, New York City : The Department of Charities in the City of New York. Rudolph R. Reeder, New York City, Mrs. Clara L. Reeds, New York City : Social Conditions in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Miss Anna E. Rutherford, Baltimore, Md. : Methods of Placing Out Children as Seen in New York. Miss Mary Buell Sayles, Montclair, N. J. : A Study of the Syrian Population in New York. Mrs. Anna McCune Schenck, St. Louis, Mo. : Medical Charities. Mrs. Nettie C. Schwerin, New York City : A Brief Survey of the Street in Which the

Hudson Guild is Located. Miss Lily E. Taylor, Toronto, Can.: The Co-operation of Churches in Charitable Work. Miss Helen D. Thompson, New York City: A Study of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Assembly Districts. Miss Zaidee M. VanBoskerck, Plainfield, N. J.: The Relation of the Government to the Poor in Small Cities. Miss Mary Verhoeff, Louisville, Ky.: The Savings of the Poor. Miss Jessie J. Wheeler, Cincinnati, O.: Burials among the Poor. J. O. White, Boston, Mass.: A Study of a Tenement Block on the West Side.

For a portion of the course: Miss Mary Morrison, New York City.

**The Warfare Against Consumption.**—Among the significant indications of increased activity in the crusade against tuberculosis is the establishment of two periodicals, one in Germany and one in England, devoted exclusively to this subject. The *Zeitschrift für Tuberkulose und Heilstättenwesen* publishes original scientific articles on the medical aspects of the disease and notes upon its literature, and records progress in the establishment of sanatoria and other agencies for checking the ravages of the disease.

*Tuberculosis*, the journal of the (British) National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, is of a more popular character and is perhaps on that account more useful since an essential feature of the present campaign is the alliance between medical and lay agencies in the securing of suitable legislation and the formation of sound public opinion. In the medical profession itself there is the greatest possible contrast between the spirit of utter hopelessness which prevailed twenty-five years ago and the present prevailing note of hopefulness as to the curability of the disease and the possibility of removing it from the class of epidemics as completely as smallpox and cholera have been removed.

There is abundant evidence of a widespread interest in the subject at the present time, but unfortunately there is as yet little practical result in the United States so far as the adoption of definite preventive measures are concerned. Dr. John H. Pryor, of Buffalo, has summed up in cogent phrases the duty of the state, declaring that it should care for the consumptive at the right time, in the right place, and in the right way until he is cured, and not as at present, at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and in the wrong way until he is dead.

The Congress on this subject held in London in July, was notable for the declaration by Dr. Robert Koch, to whose discoveries is due so much of the recent progress in the treatment of tuberculosis, that the disease is not communicated to human beings by means of meat or milk—a view not shared by other equally competent authorities.

The Legislature of Connecticut had under consideration, during its

long session, a proposition for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of incipient cases, and seemed repeatedly on the point of taking favorable action on the measure; it was finally decided, however, to appropriate \$25,000 to a Hartford hospital instead, and this institution is to erect a special building on the pavilion plan. It is now two years since a preliminary appropriation was made for the establishment of a similar hospital in the Adirondacks, but disgraceful political and selfish considerations have delayed its actual erection.

The Commissioner of Immigration has decided to attempt to exclude consumptives in early stages, as well as those whose disease is well advanced, the latter having been excluded under earlier rulings usually on the ground that they are likely to become public charges. It is doubtful whether this decision will have any other practical effect than to advertise still further the dangerously contagious character of the disease, and thus perhaps impose additional hardships upon those who are suffering in incipient stages, and who are not provided with the means for seeking a cure under favorable conditions.

In the same class of doubtful expedients should be placed the decision of the New York State Health Department, to take an enumeration of the people in the state afflicted with tuberculosis. No such census can possibly approach completeness, and there is ample knowledge already to justify far more radical action by state and local governments than is likely to be taken.

Among the positive contributions of private philanthropy to the real remedy, especial notice is due to the opening of the Country Sanitarium for Consumptives, maintained by the Jewish Montefiore Home of New York City. The sanitarium will accommodate one hundred and fifty patients, and while the situation is within less than two hours' ride of the city it has all of the climatic conditions essential to the proper treatment of the disease.

**The Tenement House Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.**—The beauty of the exterior of the Pan-American Exposition so far overshadows all of its other features, except its remarkable array of amusements, that comparatively little attention is likely to be given to its serious exhibits.

Hidden away in an interior enclosure in the building devoted to Manufactures and Liberal Arts, there is a very creditable charities exhibit representative of all of the great groups of charitable activities and geographically of nearly all sections of the United States. Hospitals, children's institutions, almshouses, homes for the aged, institutions for the insane, relief societies and charity organization societies are all in evidence.

Immediately adjoining is an interesting exhibit of sanitation,

hygiene and housing conditions. The most conspicuous feature of this department, as of the corresponding section at the Paris Exposition, is the exhibit of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

This exhibit includes three models—

(1) A block of existing tenement houses in the city of New York, as it stood on January 1, 1900.

The block bounded by Chrystie, Forsyth, Canal and Bayard streets, containing 39 tenement houses, with 605 different apartments for 2,781 persons. Of these 2,315 are over five years of age, and 466 under five years. There are 1,588 rooms, and only 264 water closets in the block. There is not one bath in the entire block. Only 40 apartments are supplied with hot water. There are 441 dark rooms, having no ventilation to the outer air and no light or air except that derived from other rooms. There are 635 rooms getting their sole light and air from dark and narrow air-shafts. During the last five years there have been recorded 32 cases of tuberculosis from this block, and during the past year 13 cases of diphtheria. During the past five years 665 different applications for charitable relief have come from this block. The gross rentals derived from the block amount to \$113,964 a year. This block is not one of the worst in the city, but merely typical.

(2) A block of typical tenement houses built in accordance with the laws in force January 1, 1901, showing almost the entire block occupied by these buildings. Each tenement house in this block contains accommodations for four families on each floor, in fourteen rooms, making 22 families in each building, and 704 families in the whole block, a total of 4,000 persons in the block. The new tenement house law, just passed as a result of the work of this committee, prevents the erection of such buildings in the future.

(3) A model of an entire city block of model tenements designed by Ernest Flagg, architect, 35 Wall street, New York, showing large courts for light and air. Three different groups of improved tenement houses have been built on this plan in New York City, one located in Sixty-eighth street west of Tenth avenue, another located in Sixty-ninth street west of Tenth avenue, and a third located at Forty-second and Forty-first streets and Tenth avenue.

Another portion of the exhibit consists of two winged frames containing photographs illustrating tenement house conditions in America. These photographs show first some views of the Tenement House Exhibition held by this Committee in New York in February, 1900. Then follow pictures of the different model tenement houses which have been erected in New York City; the Tower Buildings of

Mr. Alfred T. White in Brooklyn, erected in 1878; the Riverside Buildings of Mr. White in Brooklyn, erected in 1890; the buildings of the Improved Dwellings Association, at Seventy-first street and First avenue, erected in 1879; the City and Suburban Homes Company's buildings, at Sixty-fourth street and First avenue, erected in 1899, and at 217-233 West Sixty-eighth street, erected in 1896.

Following the model tenements in New York are shown photographs of old bad tenement houses which have now been destroyed, and following these are a series of photographs, showing existing bad conditions in New York's tenement houses, illustrating the small, dark, narrow, unventilated air shafts, the evils of lodgers in the tenements, unsanitary "back to back" rear buildings, playgrounds in tenement districts, street scenes in tenement districts, and other views illustrating similar conditions in New York City.

The rest of the exhibit illustrates housing conditions in other American cities, beginning with Boston and showing first the different model tenements in that city. Then follow a few photographs showing typical bad housing conditions in Boston. Following these are shown the typical and the worst housing conditions in the following American cities: Albany, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Chicago, Detroit, Hartford, Kansas City, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, San Francisco, St. Paul, Washington and Wilmington, Del.

The exhibit closes with a number of photographs illustrating different model small houses, most of which have been built by employers for their employees, the houses of the Willimantic Linen Company, at Willimantic, Conn.; the Howland Mills Corporation, at New Bedford, Mass.; the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, at Washington, D. C.; the Industrial Colonies of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, at Alliance and New Orange, N. J.; the houses of the S. D. Warren Company, at Cumberland Mills, Me.; the exhibit concluding with the model houses of the Draper Company, at Hopedale, Mass.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York City is a special committee of that society which seeks to improve the living environment of the working people by providing proper living accommodations. It seeks to accomplish this: (1) by securing the enactment of wise restrictive legislation prohibiting the erection of bad types of houses and by seeing that such legislation is enforced; (2) by encouraging the building of improved tenement houses as commercial enterprises; and (3) by presenting a study of the tenement house problem in such a way as to arouse the community to the necessity for reform. Through the efforts of this committee the state appointed the Tenement House Commission of

1900 to investigate this subject in New York and Buffalo, and the new Tenement House Law, which has just been passed through the efforts of the legislature and Governor Odell, is one of the results of this committee's work.

Bad housing conditions have resulted in nearly every case in different communities because of failure on the part of the community to appreciate the fact that these conditions were growing up around them and that the consequences would be serious. Had the conditions been met in time, the serious consequences could have been prevented. It is important for every growing city in this country to see to it that housing conditions such as are shown in the models and photographs in this exhibit, and which exist in New York, shall not be allowed to grow up in their community.

Persons desiring to take steps to prevent the growth of bad housing conditions in any city will find the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society ready to assist them in any way in their power in helping to check the growth of these bad conditions, and for that purpose should communicate with Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Assistant Secretary of the Society, at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City.